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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
5 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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7 RADHIKA POCHAMPALLY,

8 Plaintiff(s),

9 v.

10 JANE C. ETTINGER BOOTH, et al.,

11 Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:17-CV-2895 JCM (NJK)

ORDER

12  
13 Presently before the court is defendants Jane C. Ettinger Booth (“Booth”) and Booth &  
14 Booth, APLC’s (“Booth & Booth”) motion to dismiss (ECF No. 10). Plaintiff Radhika  
15 Pochampally (“Pochampally”) filed a response (ECF No. 18), to which defendants replied (ECF  
16 No. 20).

17 Also before the court is defendants’ motion to change venue (ECF No. 12). Plaintiff filed  
18 a response (ECF No. 18), to which defendants replied (ECF No. 20).

19 **I. Background**

20 Plaintiff and Dr. Vijyaendra Jaligam (“Dr. Jaligam”) married in 1997 and separated in  
21 December of 2007. (ECF Nos. 1, 10). In May of 2008, Dr. Jaligam filed a “Petition for Divorce  
22 Pursuant to Code Article 102” in the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of  
23 Louisiana and thereafter obtained a divorce on July 18, 2008. (ECF No. 1. at 4, 5). Plaintiff and  
24 Dr. Jaligam were awarded joint custody of the children and plaintiff was awarded residential  
25 custody of the children. (ECF No. 1). A protracted custody battle ensued between the plaintiff  
26 and Dr. Jaligam that is the genesis of this dispute. (ECF No. 10).

27 In June and July of 2008, plaintiff met with defendants to discuss legal representation in  
28 family law matters stemming from her divorce. (ECF No. 1). Booth is an attorney licensed to

1 practice law in Louisiana and is a part owner of Booth & Booth, a Louisiana professional law  
2 corporation. (ECF Nos. 1, 10). In July of 2010, Dr. Jaligam retained defendants as counsel for  
3 all future custody disputes with plaintiff. (ECF No. 1). Plaintiff subsequently alleged that  
4 defendants should be disqualified from the representation based on plaintiff's prior consultation  
5 with the defendants. (ECF Nos. 1, 10). After raising this allegation in a "Rule to Disqualify  
6 Attorney" filed by plaintiff's attorney, plaintiff's attorney dismissed the allegation on August 24,  
7 2010. (ECF No. 10 at 3). Plaintiff raises this disqualification issue again in her complaint.  
8 (ECF No. 1 at 5, 12).

9 On July 31, 2012, plaintiff sought and obtained permission from the Civil District Court  
10 for the Parish of Orleans to move from Louisiana to Jackson, Mississippi, with her children.  
11 (ECF Nos. 1, 10). The Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans retained jurisdiction over  
12 future custody matters. (ECF No. 10). Plaintiff alleges that shortly after she moved to  
13 Mississippi, defendants, as counsel for Dr. Jaligam, engaged in malicious prosecution through ex  
14 parte motions for visitation, modification of custody requests, and contempt motions. (ECF No.  
15 1). Moreover, plaintiff asserts that she was forced to obtain legal representation and protective  
16 orders as a result of defendants' actions. *Id.*

17 In late 2015, defendants brought a motion on behalf of Dr. Jaligam seeking emergency  
18 sole custody and suspension of physical custody of the children. (ECF No. 1, 10). A judgment,  
19 issued on January 12, 2016, suspended all contact between plaintiff and the children pending  
20 professional therapy for plaintiff's previously diagnosed post-traumatic stress disorder. *Id.* The  
21 Louisiana Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal affirmed this judgment on December 7, 2016.<sup>1</sup> (ECF  
22 No. 10). The custody dispute is ongoing as plaintiff attempts to regain contact with her children.  
23 *Id.*

24 Plaintiff contends that defendants attempted to prevent her from contacting her children  
25 by intentionally and maliciously defaming her in communications with court appointed  
26 evaluators and therapists. (ECF No. 1). Moreover, plaintiff alleges that defendants made false  
27 representations to the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans regarding plaintiff's non-

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28 <sup>1</sup> See *Jaligam v. Pochampally*, 2016-0249, 206 So. 3d 298 (La. App. 4th Cir. Dec. 7, 2016).

1 compliance with her mandatory therapy requirements. *Id.* Plaintiff now sues defendants for  
2 several tort claims related to defendants' conduct between July of 2010 and October of 2017.  
3 (ECF No. 1).

4 In support of establishing personal jurisdiction over the defendants, plaintiff contends that  
5 defendants contacted her through FedEx and electronic mail after she moved to Las Vegas,  
6 Nevada, in September of 2017. (ECF No. 18). Furthermore, plaintiff notes that defendants have  
7 retained a Nevada law firm as counsel in this matter. *Id.* However, plaintiff acknowledges that  
8 Booth maintains her primary residence in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Booth & Booth's principal  
9 place of business is in Louisiana. (ECF No. 1).

10 Booth contends that this court lacks jurisdiction because she has never had a bank account  
11 in Nevada, she has visited the state once, and she has never had contact with Nevada in any  
12 capacity other than her interactions with the plaintiff. (ECF No. 10). Booth also asserts that her  
13 interactions with plaintiff were limited to serving pleadings related to the ongoing Louisiana  
14 custody dispute. *Id.* Additionally, defendants contend that Booth & Booth does not maintain an  
15 office or bank account in Nevada and that no attorneys from Booth & Booth have ever handled  
16 any cases in the state. *Id.*

## 17 **II. Legal Standard**

18 A court may dismiss a complaint for "lack of personal jurisdiction." Fed. R. Civ. P.  
19 12(b)(2). Personal jurisdiction over a defendant is proper when jurisdiction is provided for by law  
20 and the exercise of jurisdiction comports with due process. *Walden v. Fiore*, 134 S.Ct. 1115, 1121  
21 (2014). "Federal courts ordinarily follow state law in determining the bounds of their jurisdiction  
22 over persons." *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 134 S.Ct. 746, 753 (2014). Nevada has authorized its  
23 courts to exercise jurisdiction over persons "on any basis not inconsistent with . . . the Constitution  
24 of the United States." Nev. Rev. Stat. § 14.065.

25 Due process requires the defendant have at least "minimum contacts" with the forum state  
26 so that "maintenance of the suit does not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial  
27 justice." *Int'l Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945). "[T]he defendant's conduct and  
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1 connection with the forum State [must be] such that he should reasonably anticipate being haled  
2 into court there.” *World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson*, 444 U.S. 286, 297 (1980).

3 In analyzing whether a defendant has a sufficient connection with a forum state, courts  
4 distinguish between general jurisdiction and specific jurisdiction. *Helicopteros Nacionales de*  
5 *Colombia S.A. v. Hall*, 466 U.S. 408, 414 n.8-9 (1984). General jurisdiction is appropriate where  
6 a defendant’s activities in the forum state are so “substantial” or “continuous and systematic” that  
7 the defendant is essentially at home in the forum. *Daimler*, 134 S.Ct. at 754. “This is an exacting  
8 standard, as it should be, because a finding of general jurisdiction permits a defendant to be haled  
9 into court in the forum state to answer for any of its activities anywhere in the world.”  
10 *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 801 (9th Cir. 2004).

11 Where general jurisdiction is not found, a court may still exercise specific jurisdiction if  
12 the defendant has sufficient minimum contacts with the forum state in relation to the cause of  
13 action. Specific jurisdiction allows a court to hear claims that arise out of a defendant’s activities  
14 that are directed at the forum state. *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz*, 471 U.S. 462, 472 (1985).  
15 The Ninth Circuit has established a three-prong test for determining specific jurisdiction:

- 16 (1) The non-resident defendant must purposefully direct his activities or consummate  
17 some transaction with the forum or resident thereof; or perform some act by which he  
18 purposefully avails himself of the privilege of conducting activities in the forum,  
19 thereby invoking the benefits and protections of its laws;
- 20 (2) the claim must arise out of or relate to defendant’s forum related activities;
- 21 (3) the exercise of jurisdiction must comport with fair play and substantial justice, i.e., it  
22 must be reasonable

23 *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802.

24 The plaintiff bears the burden of satisfying the first two prongs. *Id.* If a plaintiff meets  
25 this burden, a defendant hoping to defeat jurisdiction must show that the court’s exercise of  
26 jurisdiction would be unreasonable. *Id.*

27 The Ninth Circuit “often uses the phrase ‘purposeful availment,’ in shorthand fashion, to  
28 include both purposeful availment and purposeful direction, but availment and direction are, in  
fact, two distinct concepts.” *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802. The purposeful-availment

1 analysis is used for claims sounding in contract, while the purposeful-direction analysis is used  
2 for claims sounding in tort. *Id.*

3 Further, the plaintiff cannot be the defendant's only connection to the forum state.  
4 *Walden*, 134 S.Ct. at 1121. "[I]t is the defendant's conduct that must form the necessary  
5 connection with the forum State that is the basis for its jurisdiction over him." *Id.* at 1122  
6 (quoting *Burger King*, 471 U.S. at 478).

### 7 **III. Discussion**

#### 8 *a. Personal jurisdiction*

9 When a motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction is based on written materials,  
10 "plaintiff need only make a prima facie showing of jurisdictional facts." *Sher v. Johnson*, 911 F.2d  
11 1357, 1361 (9th Cir. 1990). Uncontroverted allegations in the complaint are presumed true, and  
12 factual disputes are resolved in plaintiff's favor. *Rio Props., Inc. v. Rio Int'l Interlink*, 284 F.3d  
13 1007, 1019 (9th Cir. 2002).

14 Plaintiff asserts that the court can exercise both general and specific jurisdiction over the  
15 defendants in this case. (ECF No. 1). Accordingly, the court will analyze whether defendants are  
16 subject to general or specific jurisdiction.

#### 17 *i. General jurisdiction*

18 Plaintiff concedes that Booth resides in Louisiana and is licensed to practice law in  
19 Louisiana. (ECF No. 1). Moreover, Booth has never practiced law in Nevada, has never had any  
20 contact with Nevada apart from contact with the plaintiff, and has visited Nevada only once. (ECF  
21 No. 10). Additionally, Booth & Booth is a Louisiana professional law corporation, has never  
22 maintained an office in Nevada, and has never handled any cases in Nevada. (ECF No. 10).  
23 Plaintiff has failed to offer any evidence showing 'systematic and continuous' contacts with  
24 Nevada to meet the "exacting standard" required for general jurisdiction. *See Schwarzenegger*,  
25 374 F.3d at 801.

26 Plaintiff's contention that defendants' contact through FedEx and retention of Nevada  
27 counsel confers general jurisdiction is incorrect. *See Daimler*, 134 S.Ct. at 761. Contact through  
28 FedEx is insufficient because "engaging in commerce with residents of the forum state is not in

1 and of itself the kind of activity that approximates physical presence within the state's borders."  
2 See *Bancroft & Masters*, 223 F.3d at 1086; see also *Schwarzenegger* 374 F.3d at 801 (holding that  
3 general jurisdiction requires sufficient presence within forum state). Furthermore, retention of  
4 Nevada counsel is insufficient to establish general jurisdiction. See *Helicopteros*, 466 U.S. at 418.

5 ii. Specific jurisdiction

6 Plaintiff's complaint raises tort based claims. (ECF No. 1). Therefore, the court will apply  
7 the purposeful-direction analysis for specific jurisdiction.<sup>2</sup> See *Schwarzenegger* 374 F.3d at 802.  
8 To purposefully direct activities at the forum state, a defendant must (1) commit an intentional act,  
9 (2) expressly aimed at the forum, (3) that causes foreseeable harm in the forum. *Dole Food Co. v.*  
10 *Watts*, 303 F.3d 1104, 1111 (9th Cir. 2002).

11 The Ninth Circuit defines an intentional act in the context of personal jurisdiction as "an  
12 external manifestation of the actor's intent to perform an actual, physical act in the real world, not  
13 including any of its actual or intended results." *Wash. Shoe Co. v. A-Z Sporting Goods, Inc.*, 704  
14 F.3d 668, 674 (9th Cir. 2012). Courts generally recognize that fraud, slander, libel, and other tort  
15 claims are intentional acts. See *Calder v. Jones*, 465 U.S. 783, 789 (1984) (publishing of allegedly  
16 defamatory article constitutes an intentional act). Defendants' alleged conduct underlying  
17 plaintiff's tort claims – malicious prosecution, abusive litigation tactics, and misrepresentation –  
18 are intentional. See *Sinatra v. Nat'l Enquirer, Inc.*, 854 F.2d 1191, 1196 (9th Cir. 1988) (uttering  
19 of false statements constitutes an intentional act).

20 Two factors are considered under the "express aiming" requirement. *Morrill v. Scott Fin.*  
21 *Corp.*, 873 F.3d 1136, 1143 (9th Cir. 2017). First, "the relationship must arise out of contacts that  
22 the defendant himself creates with the forum state." *Id.* at 1143 (quoting *Walden*, 134 S.Ct. at  
23 1122). Second, the analysis "looks to the defendant's contacts with the forum State itself, not the  
24 defendant's contacts with persons who reside there." *Id.* (quoting *Walden* 134 S.Ct. at 1122).  
25 Moreover, "unilateral activity of those who claim some relationship with a nonresident defendant

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27 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiff's *pro se* response incorrectly applied purposeful-avilment analysis for specific  
28 jurisdiction. (ECF No. 18). However, the court will apply the asserted contentions to the purposeful  
direction framework. See *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89 (2007) (holding that *pro se* filings are to be  
liberally construed).

1 cannot satisfy the contact requirement with the forum state.” *Hanson v. Denckla*, 357 U.S. 235,  
2 253 (1958). Harms that would have occurred “wherever else the defendant may have resided” and  
3 are based on the happenstance of plaintiff’s current residence are insufficient to support specific  
4 jurisdiction. *Walden*, 134 S.Ct. at 1125.

5 In *Morrill*, the defendants mailed pleadings, sent discovery requests, and filed civil actions  
6 in Arizona to have deposition subpoenas issued for the plaintiffs related to litigation in Nevada.  
7 873 F.3d at 1142-43. Because these contacts “involved very limited communications in Arizona,  
8 all of which arose out of and were component parts of the Nevada litigation,” the Ninth Circuit  
9 dismissed plaintiffs’ complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction. *Id.* at 1144.

10 Here, plaintiff contends that defendants targeted Nevada by sending FedEx mailings and  
11 electronic mail to her Las Vegas address. (ECF No. 18). Even though the defendants initiated  
12 contacts with a Nevada resident through certified mailings, those correspondences “arose out of  
13 and were component parts of” the Louisiana domestic court actions. *See Morrill*, 873 F.3d at 1143.  
14 Additionally, any links to Nevada, including correspondences related to the Louisiana litigation,  
15 occurred because the plaintiff unilaterally moved from Mississippi to Nevada. *See Hanson*, 357  
16 U.S. at 253.

17 Moreover, plaintiff notes that defendants retained Nevada counsel for representation in this  
18 matter. (ECF No. 18). Retention of Nevada counsel for legal services is insufficient to support  
19 specific jurisdiction because plaintiff’s tort claims do not “arise out of or relate to” defendants’  
20 hiring of Nevada counsel. *See Schwarzenegger* 374 F.3d at 802 (holding that in order to assert  
21 specific jurisdiction, defendant’s claim must arise out of or relate to defendant’s forum related  
22 activities).

23 Plaintiff has failed to make a prima facie showing of sufficient “minimum contacts” with  
24 the forum state required for personal jurisdiction over the defendants. *See Int’l Shoe Co.*, 326 U.S.  
25 at 316; *Schwarzenegger* 374 F.3d at 807. Accordingly, the court will grant defendants’ motion to  
26 dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction.

27  
28 *b. Venue*

1 Defendants alternatively request that this court grant their motion to change venue. (ECF  
2 No. 12). Because this court will grant defendants' motion to dismiss, defendants' motion to change  
3 venue is moot. The court will deny the motion.

4 **IV. Conclusion**

5 Accordingly,

6 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that defendants' motion to  
7 dismiss (ECF No. 10) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

8 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendants' motion to change venue (ECF. No. 12) be,  
9 and the same hereby is, DENIED as moot.

10 DATED May 30, 2018.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE